Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, N. C....TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1826.

[VOL. VI.....NO. 295.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance.*

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, North Carolina, on the 1st day of January, 1826.

Adam Beck	Will. Keply.
Pred. Billings.	Edward Phelps
Eli Carrol	Francis Philips.
Saml. Cive	Joel Riggins
Joel Cooper	Godfrey Rats
Black Crump.	Margaret Roberts
William Darr,	Thos. Sawer
Thos. Davis.	Thomas Seachrist
Will. A. Ferabee	John Seachrist
A. H. Fort	Mary Smith
Caty Fonts	Benj. Swaim.
Philip Frank.	Anna Tacker
Phebe Good	Lewis Tucker.
Henry Grub.	Will. Wadsworth
Cynthia E. Hunt 3	David Wagoner
Zebulon Hunt.	Sam'l. Walk.
Thos: M. James	Danl. Wilson.
Hamblin Jordan.	

3t95 B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

New Leather, New Fashions!

EBENEZER DICKSON again tenders his unfeigned thanks to those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them and all others concerned, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a

New Supply of Leather,

and new *Lasts* and *Boot Trees*; which will enable him, by his own faithful attention to his shop, and the employment of the best of workmen besides, to make and mend every description of

Boots and Shoes,

of as good materials, in as fashionable a style, and workmanlike manner, as any in the United States. He has received a supply of first rate *Seal-Skins*; from which he will be able to make most superb light Boots and Pumps for gentlemen. He respectfully asks

New Customers to try him,
And Old ones to stick by him.

Call at the sign of the *big* **BOOT**, opposite Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 3d, 1825. 88

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of West & Brown, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Nathan Brown having taken the stand lately occupied under the firm of West & Brown, returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for their liberal encouragement; and begs leave to inform them that he still continues to make and repair, on the shortest notice, and in the most workmanlike manner, all kinds of

Carriages, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.

and hopes, by strict attention to business, still to merit a share of public patronage.

Salisbury, Dec. 30, 1825. 91

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE subscribers continue the *FACTORAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS*, as usual, on Edmondston's wharf, and solicit a continuance of the liberal support they have heretofore had from their country friends. They may rely upon the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. Moderate *cash* advances will be made on all consignments, on receiving Receipts or Bills of Lading for Produce shipped to their address.

All those who are indebted to the subscribers, or to our JOHN ROBINSON, are expected to make payment the ensuing season.

JOHN ROBINSON & CO.

Charleston, Sept. 27, 1825. 3mt95

New Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and all others, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Krider, on Main Street, a few doors north of the Court-House, where he has opened a Shop for the manufacturing of *BOOTS AND SHOES*, of all kinds. Having just received a new Stock of the best Philadelphia *Leather*, and all the necessary Trimmings, he feels warranted in assuring the public, that he will be able to do all kinds of work in his line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most approved fashions of the day. All orders for work, either from the neighborhood, or from a distance, shall be executed on the shortest notice, and on very liberal terms. The public are invited to give his new shop a fair trial. HENRY SMITH.

Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 3mt95

N. B.—Reasonable credits will be extended to responsible customers.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 28th day of November last, his negro man, known by the name of *BILL*, aged about 45 years, and near about six feet high; no particular marks recollected; has rather a yellow complexion; sound teeth, the foreteeth rather inclined to be black, occasioned by chewing tobacco; has a very brazen saucy countenance; when spoken to, speaks in a very impolite, abrupt manner; very slim legs, and long hallow feet for the color. He carried off four full suits, two hats, two pair of shoes, one superfine black broad-cloth coat; one great coat of the very best quality, lined with new red flannel; between 40 and 50 dollars, about $30 specie. I expect that he has aimed for Tennessee state, Carroll county. It is highly probable he has obtained a free pass, from some person or persons, and intends passing as a free man. I will give the above reward if he is taken out of this state and confined in some jail, so that I get him again. NEHEMIAH HEARN.

Montgomery county, N. C.
Jan'y. 18, 1826. 8mt06

NATIONAL ROAD.

The following correspondence between the Hon. Sam'l P. Carson, representative in Congress from the Morganton district, in this state, and the Secretary of War, has taken place, relative to the location of the National Road from Washington City to New-Orleans:

Washington City 23d Dec. 1825.

Hon. James Barbour, Secretary of War.

SIR: In your communication to the President, of the first instant, you state, that the different routes contemplated for the National Road between this place and New-Orleans, may be reduced to three. The Atlantic, or the one, passing through the capitals of the Southern States; 2d, the direct line, which approaches as near as practicable to the range of mountains nearly parallel therewith; and the third, thro' the valley of Virginia, Tenn., &c.; two of which routes, you say, are already surveyed, and that two gentlemen of the Engineer Corps are now on a reconnoissance of the third; and that a full report may be expected during the present session of Congress, *containing all the necessary information* upon that subject. It had been expected by the citizens whom I have the honor to represent, that at least a survey would be made of the route *most direct*, which you will perceive, by reference to a correct map, passes directly through my District, composed of the four Western Counties of North-Carolina. And this expectation was founded on the best of reasons; the first (and which I deem of itself sufficient,) is, that it is the direct and nearest possible way; 2nd, the excellence of the surface, the abundance of *materials* for the erection of a road, plentifulness of provisions, cheapness of labor, and in short, every other advantage, both political and military, that any other of the contemplated routes can boast of.

And further, sir, no country, through which there is any probability of its passing so much *needs additional facilities* to trade, as the one I have mentioned—a fertile region, where the greatest abundance of produce is raised, but without the necessary channels of conveyance to market. Whereas, each of the other routes has decided advantages over us, in that respect. And I think it a reason worthy of consideration, that it would be placing the citizens of that section of the country nearer on an equality, as to the advantages of trade, with those of the other routes proposed. And further, sir, should the road be located on either of the other routes, it would be giving them additional facilities to trade, which they already possess in an eminent degree over us, and making the disparity of wealth and magnificence much greater, while it will be recollected, that the happiest communities are those that are nearest on an equality.

It may be objected, that the Mountains in the West of North-Carolina, offer such obstacles as are insurmountable. So far from this being the case, they afford advantages which none of the other contemplated routes can boast of. For instance, the streams will all be crossed near their sources, and the mail would be less liable to be stopped by high water; and where, should it be necessary to bridge, they could be erected at much less expense, than over the larger streams that would be encountered on any other way. I am perfectly acquainted with the passes of the Mountains, through which this road would probably go, should it be located on the route I propose. And, having crossed the Rock Fish Gap, on my way to this place, where you calculate the road would cross the Blue Ridge, (should it go the Western route) I discover, by comparison, that they are no worse than that. And I do believe that it would cost but very little, if any more, per mile, for the construction of a road upon the McAdam plan, through that section of the country, including the Mountains, than the estimated cost of the Cumberland Road, or what some contracts have probably been taken for, which, according to your report, is $4,300 per mile. This I presume, is a less sum than the estimated average cost of the whole distance. I hope therefore, that a survey of this route will be taken, as soon as it is practicable for the Engineer Corps to give it their attention, that its *advantages* may be correctly ascertained, and laid before Congress, before a selection of the route is made.

I have the honor to be, &c.

SAM. P. CARSON,
M. C. from North-Carolina.

Deparment of War,
Dec. 31st, 1825.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant, stating the advantages, in reference to the selection of a route for the contemplated National Road from Washington to New-Orleans, presented by a line passing through the four Western counties of North Carolina; and requesting that this line may be surveyed, and the result laid before Congress previously to the location of the route.

The examinations of the routes which have been made, and that are now in progress, it is believed, will enable Congress to fix upon a general line of location at the present session; but, before the actual location takes place, minute surveys will be required, and the features and advantages of the various sections of country, through which the road will pass, accurately ascertained.

It will not, however, be practicable to have an examination made, this season, of the section of North-Carolina mentioned in your communication; but should Congress decide upon running the general direction of the route through the Southern or Atlantic States, the part of North-Carolina referred to, will be taken into proper consideration, and be surveyed, if upon a correct estimate of its importance, a survey of it should be required.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. Samuel P. Carson,
Member of the House of Representatives, from N. Carolina.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Many of our readers may not be acquainted with the composition of the government at Washington, as it regards the gentlemen who fill the principal stations.

John Quincy Adams, president. He is a native of Massachusetts, son of the late president Adams, and the most thorough bred statesman in the country. He has been minister to Holland, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Great Britain, commissioner to negotiate the peace of Ghent, secretary of state, and now president. His literary is equal to his political reputation; and he is perhaps a man of more varied knowledge with the exception of the late president Jefferson, than any individual in the union.

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, secretary of state: an eminent lawyer, commissioner to negotiate the peace at Ghent, and one of the negotiators of a convention with Great Britain: distinguished for many years as the speaker of the house of representatives: an intrepid patriot, and the friend of free principle of government, and the independence of nations.

Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, secretary of the treasury: a sound lawyer, former comptroller of the treasury—attorney general of the United States, acting secretary of state, and minister to the court of London, whence he has just returned to enter upon the duties of the treasury department. Mr. *Rush* is a son of the celebrated Dr. Rush, and has been conspicuous as a philanthropist—contributing by his talents to the amelioration of our criminal code of law, and those institutions incidental to it.

James Barbour, of Virginia, secretary of war: formerly governor of that commonwealth, afterwards a senator of the United States, well informed and eloquent.

Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, secretary of the navy: a lawyer of eminence; and heretofore a senator of the United States: studious, intelligent and indefatigable, he has raised himself to the present high post by judicious application of superior abilities, and is greatly esteemed by every one acquainted with him.

William Wirt, formerly of Maryland, now of Virginia, attorney general: a rare instance of the force of a powerful intellect, in creating for its possessor an exalted reputation. A lawyer of the most respectable standing, and a belles lettres scholar of the first class.

These compose the cabinet.

[*Md. Journal.*

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

KENTUCKY.

The state of things in the State of Kentucky, causes the most serious apprehension, that an appeal to arms, may be made by one, or both of the exasperated parties in that State. Even if this apprehension prove goundless, (as Heaven grant it may,) the question presented by it, is worthy of deep and mature consideration, and its decision may be required at no distant day.

If the State of Kentucky, (or any other) goes to war with itself, can the United States under the constitution interfere to suppress it? If they can, who is to determine which is the insurgent party, and against which the military force of the Union is to be directed?

The Constitution says, (and this is the only article of the Constitution at all applicable to the case,) section 3, article 14, "Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the *militia* to execute the laws of the Union, *suppress insurrections*, and repel invasions."

What is meant by an insurrection? Does it not mean an insurrection against the Government of the United States? From that mode of construction, which we feel inclined on all occasions to give this instrument, we should conclude that no civil war in any state, could be considered an *insurrection*, unless having for its object, resistance to the authority of the Federal Government, (as in the case of the Whiskey Insurrection,) in some of its Departments. If the United States were to determine to interfere, which party would they consider insurgent? By what rule would they proceed in selecting one of the parties for chastisement, or would they select both? Or would they stand by, and permit those who commenced it, to fight it out among themselves?

CAPTAIN SYMMES.

A disciple of this eccentric man, is delivering lectures in Pennsylvania upon the new theory of the earth. He intends to lecture on this subject in Philadelphia and Washington, and hopes to procure an appropriation by congress, to furnish Capt. Symmes and his followers some assistance in penetrating the interior of the earth by the great hole at the north pole.

A new edition of Shakespeare is now publishing in Edinburgh, to be comprised in ten volumes. The work is superintended by Sir Walter Scott, who furnishes a new life of the poet, and new notes with an abridgement of the old ones.

LAKE OF TIBERIAS.

We announced, some weeks since, the publication of Jewett's Christian Researches in Syria and the Holy Land. The following is his description of the lake of Tiberias, which he visited while indisposed with fever.

Hampshire Gaz.

The composure which came over my feverish spirits at this hour, was inexpressibly refreshing. I laid myself down upon the ground, and resting my head upon a stone near me, drew a little coolness from the soil; while the simple train of reflections which naturally sprung up from the scene around me, added much to my enjoyment. At a great distance to the North, was the mountainous horizon, on the summit of which stands Safet, glistening with its noble castle. It is not improbably supposed that our Savior had this spot in his eye, and directed the attention of his disciples to it, when he said *a city that is set on a hill cannot be hid*; for it is full in view from the Mount of the Beatitude, as well as from this place: and, indeed, seems to command all the country round to a great extent. Viewing at a glance the margin of this simple lake, on the opposite, or eastern side, the eye rests on the inhospitable country of the Gadarenes inhospitable to this day. However uncertain other traditionary geographical notices may be, here no doubt interrupts our enjoyment in tracing the Redeemer's footsteps. This, and no other, is the *Sea of Galilee*—in its demensions, I should judge, resembling exactly the size of the Isle of Malta, about twenty miles in length, twelve in breadth, and sixty in circumference. Here Jesus called the sons of Zebedee, from mending their nets, to become *fishers of men*. Here he preached to the multitudes crowding to the water's edge, himself putting off a little from the shore, in Simon Peter's boat. But there is not a single boat now upon the lake, to remind us of its former use. Yonder, on the right, must have been the very spot where, in the middle of their passage from this side toward Bethsaida and Capernaum, the disciples where affrighted at seeing Jesus walk upon the water—where He gently upbraided the sinking faith of Peter—where He said to the winds and waters, "Peace! be still!"—and the sweet serenity which now rests upon the surface, is the very same stillness which then succeeded."

FROM THE TRUTH TELLER.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Avoid night studies—they are the bane of health, and gradually ruin the most robust constitution. Soon enter your bed at night, and leave it soon in the morning. The faculty extol early rising as a powerful specific against disease. In the morning, the air is most salubrious; the mind best fitted for instruction; and the spirits cheered, beholding the sun starting from the east, and gilding every opening prospect. Temperance and exercise are the best physicians. The ancients observed, the immediate agency of heaven inflicted acute diseases, but those of the chronic kind, were of our formation, nor are the moderns less explicit on the subject. Addison, when he beheld a fashionable table in all its magnificence, fancied he saw gouts and dropsies, fevers and lethargies, with other innumerable distempers, lying in ambuscade among the dishes.

Time must be properly occupied. To some particular employment, appropriate every hour. Never appear as if you knew not how to dispose of yourself. Of the utmost importance is a judicious distribution of the day. Anarchy accompanies the want of arrangement. The fine arts, natural history, and many other useful studies, may employ spare hours. Waste not even the particles of time, for like particles of gold, they possess their separate value. The learned Erasmus, when on horseback, travelling into Italy, wrote the celebrated treatise entitled, *The Praise of Folly*.

Having obtained a knowedge of the sciences, and carefully consulted your genius, apply to that branch of literature, for which you experience the greatest predilection. Some are fond of the languages and Belles Lettres: others of mathematical and astronomical speculations: some of natural and others of moral philosophy. Examine the bent of your mind. It is of moment to ascertain the intellectual current. Prosecute with ardour what you pursue, and be your speculations subservient to the practical purposes of life. They who boast of an universal genius, are sometimes superficial, never arrive at much eminence, and do little good to the community at large.

In your studies there should be an intermixture. Works of reasoning and imagination, of judgment and of fancy associate together. Like the seasons of the year, they afford agreeable variety. Severe and continued application tires the most gigantic intellect. The faculties of the mind, however, should not be suffered to remain dormant, for they gain vigour and maturity by exercise. Prejudices of every kind throw aside, they grievuously warp the understanding, and sorely bias the judgment. Proteus-like, error assumes multifarious forms; and it is the scholar's province to strip away its disguise. Bacon terms inquiry after truth, the wooing of the knowledge of truth, the presence of it; and the influential belief of truth, the enjoyment of it. Credulity is a yawning gulph which swallows every thing thrown into it.

Let a judicious friend recommend the books you read. The sages of antiquity deemed a great book—a great evil. The numerous volumes that meet us in the walks of theology, history, poetry, criticism, and moral philosophy, afford ample scope to the guidance of an able and enlightened friend. Regard the quality rather than the quantity of what you peruse; it has been ingeniously observed, were quantity alone the estimate of improvement, subscribers to a circulating library, should be as wise as Socrates, and as accomplished as Julius Cæsar.

Persevere in a regular plan of study once carefully laid down. Break not in upon its sacred confines, pursue it with becoming energy, and your stores of knowledge will insensibly increase. Perseverance is the parent of wonders. Such is its influence, that it has been said, he who walks with vigour three hours a day, in seven years travels a space equal to the circumference of the globe. Without labour, nothing excellent is given to the children of Adam. An inordinate love of novelty, and a desultoriousness of genius, are inimical to sound improvement. The poets, orators, and historians of former ages, were enamoured of a close study, and inured to profound investigations. Homer and Thucydides, Plato and Aristotle, Livy and Cicero, Virgil and Horace, together with Bacon, Milton, Locke, and Newton, the four pillars which are said to support the monument of British genius, were all severely studious, and adhered with increased steadiness

to the pursuit of knowledge. When the Romans took Syracuse, Archimedes was so deeply engaged solving a problem, that he was ignorant of the enemy being in possession of the town; and a soldier, not knowing who he was, killed him, because he refused to follow him. An emperor once asked an ancient philosopher, to instil into his mind the principles of astronomy, without his undergoing the fatigue of study; the philosopher honestly replied, there was no imperial way to astronomy.

Cultivate a cheerfulness of disposition. Discontent and ill nature are enemies to the muses. Be willing to please, and easy to be pleased. Avoid dwelling long on the dark side of human life. To peruse writers who delight in exhibiting such a representation, enfeebles the spirits, sours the temper, and beclouds the soul. To the vices of mankind, oppose their virtues; and with the calamities to which we are exposed, contrast the many blessings we enjoy.

Form to yourself a conversive circle of friends, who, mingling together instruction and amusement, happily relieve the toil of the closet; nor by any means shun the company of good tempered and virtuous females; over the student's mind, their manners cast a felicitating influence; the elegant endearments of female friendship soften the heart, meliorate the disposition, annihilate eccentricities, and produce on the whole of life, the most amiable effects. Nor can it excite wonder, for it is congenial to the heart of man to be affected by female excellence.

PRISON AT AUBURN.

We have been furnished by a correspondent, with a view and description of the new state prison erected in Auburn, N. Y. to which the Governor has adverted in his message to the legislature. One building designed to contain 400 cells, covers only 206 by 46 feet of ground. There are 5 stories of cells, each containing 80 in two parallel lines, divided in the middle by a wall two feet thick. The walls between the cells, are one foot thick. The cells are 7 feet long, 7 high, and 3 1-2 wide, intended to receive only one convict in each. Each cell has a ventilator extending to the roof, and is so constructed in front, that the prisoners can neither converse or make signs to each other. The area around the cells, is 10 feet wide and open to the roof, which covers the galleries of the several stories. Besides the moral benefit arising from keeping the prisoners separate, it unites that of economy and security. From the construction of the prison, 5 small stoves, 6 large and 12 small lamps, all out of reach of the convicts, afford heat and light to 555 cells; and one sentinel is sufficient to 400 prisoners. *Boston Patriot.*

We understand, says the Fredricktown Herald, that circumstances connected with the assassination of Colonel Sharp, of Kentucky, render the transaction far less horrible in the eye of *justice*, (however reprehensible it may be in a moral point of view,) than it was at first apprehended. It was rumoured that Sharp had seduced the wife of his supposed murderer, Beauchamp, who is a lawyer by profession.

The boiler of the Steam Boat Pee Dee, which plies between Georgetown and Cheraw, S. C. bursted a few days since, and killed two men.

BROKEN BANKS.

In looking over a Bank Note Table, published at New York Dec. 30, we counted near twenty Banks which had failed or stopped payment.

Great alarm appears to have been excited in New-York last week, by a ridiculous story of angels appearing to watchmen, and predicting the destruction of the city. Rumor soon swelled the tale; the angels were preceded by a man without feet, who *walked* by. A new born infant also had some agency in the affair. Altogether, such a story was made up, that hundreds are said to have quitted the city, to get clear of the destruction which is predicted to take place on the 19th inst. *Nat. Journal.*

An English Naval Architect, of some eminence, now on a visit to this country, says that the ship of the line (the Pennsylvania) nearly finished at the Navy-Yard in Philadelphia, will be the finest vessel in any navy. For beauty of model, useful and elegant proportions, strength of construction and general arrangement of the interior, he believes that she will be unsurpassed—certainly not *equalled* by any *British* ship. The materials worked up in her, are of the choicest description, and her ornaments, although rich, will subserve utility. She has a *round* stern, and will be capable of mounting 130 guns; when completed she will be the *largest vessel in the world.*

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival, at New-York, of the ship Corinthian, European advices to the 29th Nov. have been received.

The following summary and extracts, embrace every thing of importance up to that time, not heretofore published.

Mr. Rufus King and M. Hurtado, the Colombian Minister, were both presented to the King on the 11th November, and favorably received. It is rumored that the Duke del Infantado, Spanish minister, had found his post too hot; and was about to abandon it.

A public dinner was given to Mr. Hume, M. P. at Edinburgh, on the 18th of November. The health of Mr. H having been drunk, he delivered a speech which was received with applause.

From Greece.—We learn from Greece, that the Turks were still before Missolonghi on the 5th of October; but that as all the defiles by which they could retreat, were occupied by the Greeks, it would require a great force to effect a passage, in case they raised the siege. The same account states, that Ibrahim Pacha was at Tripolizza, waiting reinforcements from Alexandria.

Spain.—The latest Madrid advices are of Nov. 10. The new Ministry was getting into successful operation. M. d'Ugante was momentarily expected at Madrid.

"They reckon much upon him to impress a firm and regular march upon public affairs. With the aid of his ability, we may hope, in the state to which Spain has attained, that she will soon resume an imposing attitude, and that her external tranquillity will not be troubled."

President Boyer, of Hayti, has ordered a number of steam-boats to be built in France and England.

A French paper states that Com. Rogers is much dissatisfied with the refusal of the Ottoman Porte, to admit American vessels to the navigation of the Bosphorus, and has sent a threatening letter to the Reis Affendi.

Accounts from Naples of the 26th ult. state that a Commissioner from the United States had landed there, to claim the reimbursement for confiscation of the property of American subjects, during the military occupation of that country, but that little progress had been made in the negociation. An English frigate had anchored in the Bay of Naples, alongside the Revengeship of the line.

Russia, &c.—The Emperor of Russia was on a tour of military inspection. In the course of his journey, he will visit Bessarabia and the banks of the Pruth.

On the 21st of October, there was so thick a fog at St. Petersburg, that they were obliged to hoist lanterns at the Admirality, and to fire alarm guns; nevertheless no accident occurred.

The marriage of the Infanta of Lucca, with Prince Maximilian of Saxony, has been celebrated with great pomp, at Dresden.

A letter from Lisbon, of the 4th inst. states that the rumour had been revived there, of the King's intention to make Lisbon a free port.

A Mr. Charles Kaye, the son of a most respectable London solicitor, has absconded, after committing several extensive frauds. He has been led to these offences, by losses in speculation.

A new tragedy, with the title of Leonidas, has been played with great success at the theatre Francais. M. Pichat is the author of it.

A letter from Madrid, published in the Journal des Debats, states, that the English company, who had obtained permission to search for the galleons, with their treasure, sunk off Vigo, had already succeeded, by sounding, in ascertaining the position of three of those galleons.

Sales of the new crop of Upland cotton had been made at Havre at 32 sous. On the 29th, 27 bales of new crop Upland were sold at 1f. 60c.; and on the 28th, 59 Louisiana at same price.

The number of deaths in Paris by the small pox from January 1st to October 1st, was 1,264.

The works of Washington Irving, were published at Paris, on the 28th November, in ten volumes, by A. & W. Galignani.

In Prussia a great number of young men having cut off their thumb, in order to claim exemption from military service, it has been determined that all who have recourse to such a deplorable measure, shall be immediately placed in a company of artillery or pioneers.

Madame Joseph Buonaparte arrived at Rome a few days ago with her daughter, who is about to be married to the son of Louis Buonaparte.

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

A letter from an American gentleman at Buenos Ayres, in speaking of the late victory gained by the Patriots of the Banda Oriental, over the Brazilian troops, thus describes the manner in which the battle was fought:—"The two armies met at a plain called Sarandy, a place very favorable to cavalry, of which both parties were composed. The people of this country, always fight on horseback, armed with a carbine and broad sword. Before the battle, Lavalleja made a short address to his men, or friends, as he called them, and then gave the necessary orders, the most important of which was, that they were to use nothing but the sabre—their carbines were fastened at their backs in such a manner as to afford some protection to the back and neck. The Brazilians advanced in a canter, while the Patriots commenced at a trot. When within sixty yards of each other, the Patriots broke into a brisk gallop, and as they closed quickened their pace. The Brazilians continued advancing in a canter till within twenty yards, when they fired, but before they could throw their carbines over their shoulders and draw their swords, the Patriots, at full speed, were upon them, sword in hand. After a conflict of about twenty minutes, the Brazilians, unable to sustain the shock, gave away at every point."

On the 1st and 2d Oct. last, in the department of Yonne, in France, in the space of 20 hours, fourteen persons, men, women and children, were bitten by one mad wolf. Six of them died of *hydrophobia* after the 20th day; and, altogether, five only survived their wounds at the end of Oct. and of these, the death of three by hydrophobia was deemed inevitable by the physicians.

A letter from Montreal, under date of 28th ult. says: "On Saturday the Mercantile community of this place, was thrown into confusion in consequence of a reported failure of a heavy house. This morning, on enquiry, I find it to be the *North West and Hudson Bay Fur Company* under the control of M'Gillivarys, Thain and Co. They have stopped payment for about *eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.* The principal loss, if any, will fall on individuals who have retired from business, and loaned this company their money. Not a mercantile house, as I can learn, will be among the losers."

CONGRESS.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

Jan. 10.—In Senate, a bill was introduced by Mr. Van Buren, from the Judicary Committee, "further to amend the Judicial System of the United States," which he accompanied with a few appropriate remarks relative to the importance of the subject. The provisions of the bill are similar to that reported in the House of Representatives.—The same Committee reported the bill, "prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting and deciding controversies between States," without amendment, but with the expression of their opinion, that it ought not to pass. A very important and interesting Report was made by Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, concerning the abolition of the discriminating duties on tonnage and impost, accommpanied by a bill for that purpose. Mr. Johnston, of Lou. brought in a bill about the surveys, plans, and estimates, for ascertiaining the practicability of the Florida Canal; and Mr. Noble offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals, to authorize the President to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates to be made, for uniting the waters of Wabash with Lake Michigan, and the waters of the Ohio with the Wabash and its branches. The bill to provide for the security of public money in the hands of Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, Marshals, and their Deputies, had its third reading and passed.

In the House of Representatives Resolutions were agreed to, on motion of Mr. Wright of Ohio, on the subject of a more general, and permanent, and less expensive publication of the laws of the United States, and the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court. A resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. P. Adams, of New York, asking for information from the Treasury, in relation to the persons who had received compensation, under the act of last session appropriating $250,000 to pay for property destroyed by the enemy, during the late war. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to amend the rules of the House by authorizing the Speaker to admit Stenographers, not exceeding three, in front of the Clerk's desk. A communication from the Trea was received, (with some other communications of minor importance,) giving a statement of the tonage of the United States, which will be found in our proceedings.

Jan. 11.—In Senate, the resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Noble, providing for a survey of the proposed canal route, to connect the waters of the river Wabash with Lake Michigan, and also with the Ohio, was taken up and adopted.—The bill for a survey of the country in Florida, for the proposed canal and ship channel across the Peninsula, was referred to the consideration of the Committee on Roads and Canals, Mr. Johnston submitting some explanatory remarks relative to the routes which have been designated.

In the House of Representatives the discussion on the Judicial Bill was yesterday resumed, Mr. Buchanan having concluded the observations which he commenced the day before, and Mr. Mangum having taken the floor in opposition to the bill. Several resolutions were adopted, among which were—one offered by Mr. Edwards, (N. C.) on the subject of equalizing the compensation to Deputy Post Masters; one by Mr. Owen (Alabama,) on the subject of giving the assent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of Alabama, to improve the navigation of the bay and harbour of Mobile and one by Mr. White, (Florida,) in relation to the sale of lands at Tallahassee, for the purpose of erecting public buildings; and on the expediency of granting to the Territory, the buildings at St. Marks.

Jan. 12.—In the Senate, the Bill to annul the act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, respecting Wrecks, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading—Mr. Van Buren submitting the reasons which induced the Judiciary Committee to report it.

Exclusive of the discussion of the Judiciary Bill which called up Mr. Mangum, in conclusion of the remarks he had offered on the day before and Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, in reply, the only business transacted in the House of Representatives yesterday, consisted of the introduction and adoption of resolutions. Mr. Phelps, of Connecticnt, introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice-President, which was read and ordered to be printed. Mr. Saunders, of North-Carolina, laid on the table, a resolution calling for information from the Department of State, as to the newspapers in which the Laws of the United States have been directed to be printed, and the expense annually paid by that Department for publication, of the laws, and puhlic printing.

January 13.—In the Senate, the Bill to prevent Desertion in the Army, and for other purposes, was, after considerable discussion, ordered to its last reading, by a vote of 26 to 12. The other business was not important.

The General Appropriation Bill, for the year 1826, was reported in the House of Representatives yesterday, by Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, and went through two readings. Mr. Drayton, of South-Carolina, reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee to divide the South-Carolina District into two divisions. The Resolution, laid on the table yesterday, by Mr. Saunders, of North-Carolina, relative to the Newspapers in which the Laws are published; and that offered some time since, by Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, respecting the expenses of the Naval Courts Martial, were agreed to. A Resolution was agreed to, on motion of Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, on the subject of providing for the payment, by the United States, of costs incurred by Defendants, in suits brought by the United States, in which the judgment is rendered for the Defendants.

The residue of the day was occupied in the resumed discussion of the Judicial Bill. Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, and Mr. Williams, of North-Carolina having delivered their sentiments in favour of the Bill.

January 14.—The Senate did not sit yesterday.

Mr. Powell of Virginia, and judge Clarke of Kentucky, the former against, and the latter in favour of the judicial bill, occupied the floor yesterday, in the committee of the House of Representatives. Mr. Cook of Illinois, has the floor for Monday. The annual appropriation bills, for the military and naval service and the Indian department, were reported by Mr. M'Lane, from the Committee on Ways and Means. A rsolution was laid on the table by Mr. Dorsey of Maryland, on the subject of the Cadets at West Point, calling for a list of names, dates of commission, &c. A resolution offered by Mr. Kremer, on the subject of the appointment of referees to determiue suits in the courts of the United States, was rejected. A resolution, offered by Mr. Van Rensselaer, directing a portrait of general Washington to be procured, and placed up in the hall opposite to that of general Lafayette, was laid on the table for consideration. Among the other resolutions adopted were—one relative to a reduction and aqualization of the duties on the several kinds of wines imported—and one in reference to a change in the mode of compensation to deputy post masters.

The partition lately erected behind the Speaker's chair is ordered to be removed.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 9.

Yesterday the Chamber of the House of Representatives, the galleries and lobbies, were crowded to hear Bisop England; and few, if any, of the great concourse which attended, returned ungratified. The Bishop delivered a discourse, of nearly two hours in length, on the general principles of religion, and the leading principles of the Catholic faith; which was one of the most logical, condensed, and liberal expositions of the nature and obligations of christianity, which we have heard for some time. If there was a liberality in extending to the Bishop this opportunity, there was no less liberality in the manner in which it was used. *Nat. Jour.*

Kean has declined appearing before the Philadelphia audience for the present. The Aurora states, that apprehensions of a tumult and personal insult, are the causes of this determination.

AMENDMENT to the CONSTITUTION.

A letter from Washington, to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated the 6th inst, says: "The committee of the Senate have this day concurred in a Report to be made on the amendment of the Constitution, relative to the election of President and Vice President:—

Each state is to be divided into Electoral Districts. The people to vote direct for President and Vice President:

Each district to count as one vote, the same as if it had been the vote of an elector:

The elections to be held on the——day of August:

Congress to meet on the first Monday of October of every fourth year:

On counting the votes, if no one shall have a majority of the whole number, then

The two highest on the list shall be sent back to the people, from which two, the people are to elect the President or the Vice Psesihent, as the case may be.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The New-York Legislature met at Albany on Tuesday the 3d inst. Samuel Young, Esq. the late candidate for Governor, in opposition to Mr. Clinton, was chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Mr. Edward Livingston, Clerk of the House previous to the last year, was chosen Clerk. In the choice of Speaker, Mr. Young had 65 votes, Mr. Stephen-Allen, of New York, 54, and there were three blanks. Mr. Livingston had 66 votes for Clerk, and Mr. Merchant 51. The Argus considers these elections as conclusive proofs of the republican character of the Assembly, by which we suppose, is meant, that it is anti-Clintonian. Mr. Ward of the Senate, who has been accused of corrupt conduct as a Senator, has requested the Senate to institute an inquiry into his conduct.

The Legislature of Maryland has at length repealed the prohibitions which have heretofore existed against a valuable class of her citizens, the Jews; who are now, as they long since should have been, admitted to a participation of those rights and privileges of citizenship, which a weak policy or discreditable prejudice, has so unjustly withheld from them. *Phil. Eve. Post.*

The Legislature of Alabama have adopted a resolution for the removal of the Seat of Government of that State from Cahawba to the town of Tuscaloosa.

The grand jury of the city of New-York have found a bill of indictment against Jasper Ward, one of the senators of the state, under the statute for the prevention and punishment ef bribery.—It will be remembered, that he had addressed the senate, requiring an investigation of the charge, by that body.

Richmond, Jan. 7.

It is with peculiar gratification that we are permitted to record another act of genuine liberality. A Presbyterian Clergyman, from Prince Edward, in this State, in company with his *whole* family of *servants*, passed through this city, during the present week, on his way to Norfolk, whither he is gone to provide for them a passage in a vessel that is shortly to sail from that port to Liberia, in Africa, and to give them his parting blessing. We learn that this family of servants consists of an aged mother and ten children. The latter were unwilling to leave behind them their aged mother, who, in her advanced life, preferred to remain in the family to which she was affectionately attached by many endearing ties. She however consented to go, saying, that "though she could derive no benefit herself, yet, for the prosperity of her offspring, she would accompany her children." *Visiter.*

Philip Hone, esq. was on the 3d inst. elected Mayor of the city of New-York. The principle of the *second choice of electors* was more forcibly illustrated in this election, than we recollect ever before to have observed it. There were four candidates, and on the first ballot in the Common Council, W. Paulding, the then Major, received *eleven votes*; W. P. Van Ness *nine*, *Philip Hone* three. In the second ballot, Mr. Hone had *four* votes, on the third *five*, on the fourth NONE, on the fifth *four*, on the sixth *twelve*, on the seventh *eleven*, and on the eighth ballot, he received *thirteen*, sufficient, to elect him.

New-Years' cookies—The New-York, custom of making New-years' calls, sipping a glass of punch or wine, and pocketing a cooky at each place, is well known, and deserves ever to be continued. But we have never until yesterday, seen the full effects of the custom. On Monday morning, Mr. John M. Bloodgood and his friend sallied forth to "see their friends," taking with them a large bag, on one side of which was a full length portrait of *Santa Claus*, into which were thrust the cookies, as they were collected. Yesterday Mr. Bloodgood brought the bag to the recorder's office, where its contents were emptied into a basket holding nearly two bushels—*and it was filled!* Mr. Bloodgood then directed the cakes to be sent and distributed among the little inmates of the Orphan Asylum.

[*New-York Commercial Adv.*

Salisbury:

JANUARY 31, 1826.

From a report submitted to the Legislature of this State, at their late session, by Beverly Daniel, Adjutant General, it appears that there are in this state,

Infantry,	61,026
Cavalry,	645
Artillery,	127
Making the whole number of militia,	61,798

Among the recent promotions in the army, we observe that brevet Maj. *Wm. Davenport* (formerly of this town) has been promoted to be Major of the 7th Regt. U. S. Infantry. And that Lieut. *Samuel B. Dusenbury*, formerly of Lexington, Davidson county, has been appointed Assistant Commissary of subsistence in the U. S. army. Lieut. *George Dutton*, one of the topographical engineers who attended Gen. Bernard, Col. Shriver, &c. during the survey of the route for the National Road, has also been appointed an Assistant Commissary of Subsistence in the U. S. army.

John Hogan, of Davidson county, Edwin Paschall, of do., Geo. D. Winston, of Buncombe county, and Tho's. Sumner, of Hertford, have been licensed to practise law, in the Superior Courts of this state, in addition to those heretofore named in our paper.

Gen. *John Miller*, late of the U. S. army, has been elected Governor of Missouri, by a considerable majority over Messrs. Todd, Carr, and Easton.

COLONIZATION OF FREE BLACKS.

We have, from time to time, published such extracts from the proceedings of the *American Colonization Society*, and other articles relating thereto, as must have afforded our readers a pretty good idea of the *character* and *objects* of that Association; it cannot, therefore, be necessary for us again to give a history of it, by way of introducing to our readers, the following extracts from a letter written by one of the emigrants sent to the American colony of free blacks in Africa, under the patronage of the Society. Much doubt has existed, and, we presume, still continues meagurably to exist, as to the benefits that are likely to arise to our country and to the free blacks themselves, from the operations of the society. It must be admitted, we think, by every man of reflection and political forecast, that it would be for the advantage of our country, for every *free* negro to be removed from it; for that portion of our population, (speaking of it collectively) is not only useless and unproductive among us, but is rather a nuisance than otherwise. The organization of society being such as to degrade them, in their associations, to a level with our slaves, and their crude, undigested notions of freedom, rendering them restless and insubordinate to their condition, they infuse a spirit of discontent, and frequently of insurrection, among the latter. As to the benefits resulting to the free blacks themselves, from colonizing them in Africa, we can only judge from the fact, whether their condition is better or worse there than here: And we have no better way of ascertaining this fact, than by taking the declarations of the emigrants themselves. As affording evidence in favor of the colony, we take the following extracts from a letter written by an emigrant that went from Elizabeth City, in this state, about a year since—which letter has been published in the Elizabeth City Star.

"Our Governor has purchased a large tract of land on St. Paul's river, about seven miles from this town. I have been there and seen the land, and think it is as good as any in North Carolina. Most of the people that came here with me are going there to settle; it is high, well watered, and easy cultivated. I thank God that I come to Africa. I would not return to settle, for nothing a man could give me. The land will produce corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, peas, rice, plantains, bananas and pine apples; coffee grows wild and as good as any I ever saw in America. The natives are not so savage as has been represented; we employ them to work for us for ten heads of tobacco per month. I am so well pleased with the country, I am at a loss what to say to you. On the first Saturday after my arrival, I saw the Independent Volunteers parade; they were all men of color, dressed in uniform; my cousin Anthony Williams is the first lieutenant. Never did I behold such a sight before, I have joined the company myself. I thought I was free when in America, but I was mistaken. I only had the shadow, now I have the substance. Tell Davy, James and all the boys if they want to be men, come to Africa. JOHN WILLIAMS."

An Abstract of a treaty between Great Britain and Brazil, for the abolition of the slave trade, has been published at Rio Janeiro. It provides, that after four years from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, it shall not be lawful for the inhabitants of Brazil, to traffic in slaves on the coast of Africa in any manner, or under any pretext. All traffic in slaves, in vessels belonging to either of the contracting parties, or sailing under their flags, is declared piracy. The two powers mutually agree that the ships of war of both nations, have liberty to visit the merchant vessels of each other, upon a reasonable suspicion of their having slaves on board.

We extract from Governor Clinton's message to the Legislature of New York, the following judicious observations on Education, which are worthy the attentive perusal of all—particularly of parents.

The first duty of government, and the surest evidence of good government, is the encouragement of education. A general diffusion of knowledge is the precursor and protector of republican institutions; and in it we must confide as the conservative power that will watch over our liberties, and guard them against fraud, intrigue, corruption and violence. In early infancy, education may be usefully administered. In some parts of Great Britain, infant schools have been successfully established, comprising children from two to six years of age, whose tempers, hearts and minds are ameliorated, and whose indigent parents are enabled by these means to devote themselves to labour without interruption or uneasiness. Institutions of this kind are only adapted to a dense population, and must be left to the guardianship of private benevolence. Our common schools embrace children from five to fifteen years old, and continue to increase and prosper. The appropriations for last year from the school fund amount to $80,670, and an equivalent sum is also raised by taxation in the several school districts, and is applied in the same way. The capital fund is $1,333,000, which will be in a state of rapid augmentation from sales of the public lands and other sources. And it is well ascertained that more than 420,000 children have been taught in our common schools, during the last year. The sum distributed by the state is now too small, and the general fund can well warrant an augmentation to $120,000 annually.

An important change has taken place in the free schools of New-York. By an arrangement between the corporation of that city and the trustees of the Free School Society, those establishments are to be converted into public schools, to admit the children of the rich as well as the poor, and by this annihilation of factitious distinctions, there will be a strong incentive for the display of talents, and a felicitous accomodation to the genius of republican government. In these seminaries, the monitorial system has been always used, and it has in other institutions, been applied with complete success to the high branches of education.

Our system of instruction, with all its numerous benefits, is still however susceptible of great improvement. Ten years of the life of a child, may now be spent in a common school. In two years the elements of instruction may be acquired, and the remaining eight years must either be spent in repetition or in idleness, unless the teachers of common schools, are competent to instruct in the higher branches of knowledge. The outlines of geography, algebra, mineralogy, agricultural chemistry. Mechanical philosophy, surveying, geometry, astronomy, political economy and ethics, might be communicated in that period of time, by able preceptors, without essential interference with the calls of domestic industry. The vocation of a teacher, in its influence on the characters and destinies of the rising and all future generations, has either not been fully understood or duly estimated. It is, or ought to be, ranked among the learned professions.—With a full admission of the merits of several who now officiate in that capacity, still it must be conceded that the information of many of the instructors of our common schools, does not extend beyond rudimental education—that our expanding population requires constant accessions to their numbers, and that to realize these views, it is necessary that some new plan for obtaining able teachers, should be devised. I therefore recommend a seminary for the education of teachers in the monitorial system of instruction, and in those useful branches of knowledge which are proper to engraft on elementary attainments. A compliance with this recommendation, will have the most benign influence on individual happiness and social prosperity. To break down the barriers which proverty has erected against the acquisition and dispensation of knowledge, is to restore the just equilibrium of society, aud to perform a duty of indispensable and paramount obligation; and under this impression I also recommend that provision be made for the gratuitious education in our superior seminaries of indigent, talented and meritorious youth.

I consider the system of our common schools as the palladium of our freedom, for no reasonable apprehension can be entertained of its subversion, as long as the great body of the people are enlightened by education. To increase the funds, to extend the benefits, and to remedy the defects of this excellent system, is worthy of your most deliberate attention. The officer who now so ably presides over that department, is prevented, by his other official duties, from visiting our schools in person, nor is he indeed clothed with this power. A visitatorial authority for the purpose of detecting abuses in the application of the funds, of examining into the modes and plans of instruction, and of suggesting improvements, would unquestionably be attended with the most propitious effects.

In compliance with the wishes of some of our Lutheran friends, we publish the following notice of a Theological Seminary, to be established by the Lutheran Church, in the United States.

The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, at their last session, held in Frederick town, Md. resolved by a unanimous vote, to establish a Theological Seminary. The necessity of such an institution in a church which contains about one thousand congregations and nearly two hundred ministers has long been felt. And certainly, to no denomination could the advantages of such an establishment appear less problematical, than to the members of the Lutheran church, which, since the days of the reformation, has had more Seminaries than any other protestant denomination, and whose ablest and most devoted men have issued from these seats of piety and science. The establishment of such an institution has, therefore, frequently been the subject of discussion at the annual meetings of the different Synods, and measures of a preparatory nature, had several years since been adopted. The General Synod have however, now gone formally to work, and established a Seminary on a solid basis A board of Directors was elected by the Synod, consisting of ministers and laymen, an equal number from each Synod. Each Synod will hereafter elect her own quota of directors in such way, and for such time, as she may see proper. The first professorship was immediately established, and the Rev. Samuel S. Schmucker of Virginia,* elected to the important office. The Board of Directors will meet in March next, for the purpose of elected another professor, and locating the Institution, and it is thought that Fredericktown or Hagarstown, will be selected as the place.

The Rev. Mr. Kurtz of Hagarstown has been appointed to make a tour to Germany and England, to solicit contributions. Professor Schmucker was directed to visit New England for the same purpose, and other gentlemen have been appointed throughout the Middle and Southern States, with similar views. The Rev. Mr. Shober of North-Carolina, has made a donation of 2000 acres of land; and the prospects of liberal subscriptions, are very flattering indeed. Thus are the hearts of christians gladdened by the establishment of another institution, which bids fair to become an important engine for the dissemination of christianity, and which, under the guidance and favor of that Saviour, to whose glory it is dedicated, may prove a fountain from which streams shall issue to make glad the city of our God.

* The Torch Light in speaking of our distinguished fellow citizen Mr. Schmucker, remarks, "In selecting this young gentleman to the Professorship, the General Synod have displayed their good judgment.—Endued with a mind naturally strong, penetrating, and lucid; and richly stored with varied erudition; he posseses a heart from his youth up, submissive to the influence of the Master's Spirit, and ardently devoted to the cause of practical piety and the dissemination of solid and useful science; and is confessedly qualified for the high and arduous duties of his station."

THE CANADAS.

All that part of North-America extending from the North line of the United States to the polar regions, and from the Atlantic ocean to the country bordering upon the waters of the Pacific, belongs to the govemment of Great Britain, and is divided into several Provinces; among which, those of Upper and Lower Canada are the most important. The settlement of these Provinces was commenced by the French, at a period earlier than those of the English, but their progress to numbers, bore no comparison with them. Their population in 1820, was estimated at 500.000, and is now rapidly advancing, which, from the natural increase of inhabitants in so healthy a climate, and the vast flood of emigrants constantly pouring into them, will, in all probability, amount to millions in the course of a few years. No portion of North America opens to settlers a finer soil, or more salubrious climate, than the wilds of Upper Canada; and the productions peculiar to the middle district of the United States find a climate congenial to their growth in this extensive region. The Natural scenery is also highly diversified and grand, an agreeable variety of lakes, rivers, and moderate elevations of land. The commerce carried on between the United States and the Provinces, in which Montreal and Quebec have hitherto been so actively engaged, and highly benefitted, must, from the restrictive duties imposed by the Parliament of Great Britain, he almost suspended; yet this measure will undoubtedly prosper the business of agriculture and manufactures, and bring into use the resources of the country. The principal exports raised and manufactured in the Canadas, have been timber, ashes, and furs, which, together with foreign products, employ about 150.000 tons of shipping. The Province of Lower Canada is governed by a Governor residing at Quebec, a Lieut. Governor, and Executive Council, who are appointed by the King, and a House of Assembly, who are the representatives of the people. A Parliament is convened in both Provinces, but in the Upper, the government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Council consisting of seven members, of which the chief justice of the Province is the President, and the Bishop of Quebec has a seat:—These are appointed by the King, and the tenure of their office is for life. The executive Council is composed of six members, and the house of Assembly of twenty-five. The civil and criminal law is administered by one chief, and two associate judges: they have courts of king's bench, common pleas, and of appeals. The expense of the civil list is defrayed by the crown, and it also maintains a military force for the defence of the Canadas, of about 30,000 men. The above described Provinces together with others subject to the powers of Great Britain, are now rapidly advancing in improvements, population, and wealth, and have a territory and resources sufficient to become, in the lapse of future years, one of the most powerful States in the world, equalling in their means, and number of inhabitants, the gigantic empire of European Russia. Should reason and the influence of education be extended in this vast country, all dependence upon Great Britain will undoubtedly ceaso, and a free and independent government be adopted.

Vermont Aurora.

It will afford pleasure to the benevolent to learn, that preparatory measures have been entered into by our Legislature to establish a *Lunatic Asylum*. A Resolution was entered into at the late session, declaring that it is expedient to establish and endow an Institution of this description, and Bartlett Yancey and John Stanly, Esqrs. were appointed to collect information and report a plan, with an estimate of the expenditure, for carrying the object of the Resolution into effect.

Raleigh Register.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

On Wednesday last, a Jury of Inquest was summoned over the body of Capt. Geo. W. Balch, formerly of New Hampshire, but for many years a respectable merchant at Weldon, in this county. We understand that his death was occasioned, by the contents of a rifle which he intentionally placed in such a position as to discharge it himself. It is supposed that he committed the unnatural act in a fit of despondency, occasioned by the recent death of an amiable wife. *ib.*

A ridiculous prediction has been circulated in New-York, that the island was to be sunk on the 9th of the present month. As usual, angels and globes of fire have appeared to foretel this awful occurrence, and strange to say, the absurd prophecy has seriously agitated the minds of thousands. It is stated that more than one hundred families moved out of the city on Weduesday to avoid the impending destruction.

The bill proposing to add three Judges to the Supreme Court of the United States, and to add three new Circuits, has caused much debate in the House of Representatives. Messrs. Mangum and Williams of this State have taken part in the discussion, the former in opposition to, and the latter in favor of the bill.

The Member expelled from the House of Representatives of Ohio, for promising to bestow one third of his own compensation on the county which elects him, has been re-elected by an increased majority. The question now is whether he will be allowed to take his seat.

Married,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by Moses A. Locke, Esq. Mr. Herman Earnhart, to Miss Mary Shaver, daughter of Mr. Philip Shaver.

In Raleigh, on Thurday evening the 12th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Hammitt, David L. Swain, Esq. a member of the Legislature from Buncombe county, to Miss Eleanor H. White, daughter of the late Sec'y of State.

On Thursday 26th inst. by Williamson Harris Esq. Mr. Charles Bullin to Miss Sophia Eller, both of this county.

DIED,

In this county, on the 21st inst. Joseph F. Bates, aged about 18 days, infant son of Joseph Bates, Esq. of Alabama.

At Chapel-Hill, on the 24th ultimo, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Bocciardi, the deserving and affectionate consort of Mr. G. Bocciardi, of that village.

At his seat in Orange county, a few days ago, in the 79th year of his age, Richard D. Bennehan, Esq. a man of great wealth and respectability.

Literary Notice.

THE winter session of the *Academy at Germanton*, commenced 2nd Jan. under the care of the subscriber.

Terms of tuition: For reading, writing, and spelling, $5 per session; arithmetic, grammar, and geography, $7; Latin and Greek languages, together with the higher branches of Mathematics, and the sciences in general, $10. Five months and a half constitute a session; no deduction made for time lost by the students, after entrance.

No exertions will be wanting, on the part of the Teacher, to promote the advancement, and to secure the best good of the pupils committed to his care. LINCOLN CLARK.

Jan. 18th, 1826. 3t97

A. G. M'QUESTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place, that his Office is kept at Col. Yarbrough's Hotel, where he will be happy to wait on them in the line of his profession. He inserts artificial teeth, from one to a full set; and cleans, separates, plugs, and extracts teeth, with the greatest care and ease to the patient. He flatters himself that his long experience will entitle him to a share of public confidence. 1w

Salisbury, Jan. 30, 1826.

Stray Horse.

TAKEN UP, on Wednesday night, the 13th inst. a sorrel horse; marked with a small star in his forehead, nearly blind of the right eye, has some harness marks, and has the Big head. The owner can get him by applying 12 miles south-west from Salisbury.

JAMES SILLIMAN.

Jan. 27, 1826. 1w

NEW STORE.
GEORGE W. BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.

which he intends selling at a small profit, *FOR CASH ONLY.*

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 82

Paper Mill, &c.

FOR sale, the *Paper Mill* near Salem, with 200 acres of Land: the Mill and out houses are in good repair: together with all stock on hand, and Negroes sufficient to carry on the business.

A long credit will be given for two-thirds of the value, on approved security.

For terms, apply at the Post-Office in Salem.

January 6, 1826. 3t96

North Carolina, Wilkes county.

THE subscribers having been appointed Executors of the will of John Coffey, dec'd. give notice, that on Wednesday, the 22nd day of February next, they will sell 525 acres of *Land*, whereon the deceased last lived, lying on the Yadkin river, in a good settlement, adjoining the lands of Col. William Davenport, Capt. T. Dula, and others. A large proportion of said land is first rate low-grounds, with two good apple-orchards of the best kind of fruit; two dwelling-houses, with other buildings; and cleared land enough, in good repair, to raise upwards of 300 barrels of Corn. One half the price of the land, will be on two years credit; and the other half in one year.

Also, at the same time, and on the above premises, will be sold the following property, at twelve months credit: One likely Negro Boy, about 16 years old; six head of horses, some cattle and hogs, a parcel of bacon, about 50 barrels of Corn, one copper Still, one set of blacksmith tools, one wagon, three beds and furniture, household and kitchen furniture, farming tools, &c. too tedious to mention; a large quantity of walnut and cherry plank, well seasoned. The sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold. Notes, with approved security, will be required in every instance, before the property is delivered.

WM. DAVENPORT, } *Executors.*
LEVI COFFEY, }

January 15, 1826. 4t97

N. B. All those indebted to the above deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and those who have demands against the estate, are requested to present them, or the act of assembly will be plead against them W. D. & L. C., *Ex'rs.*

House to Rent.

THE *House and Lot* in the town of Salisbury, lately occupied by Mr. George Locke, and formerly by Alexander Frohock, dec'd. is now to rent. Apply, in Salisbury, to 84

Nov. 14, 1825. ALFRED MACAY.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *West & Brown*, are invited to come forward and make settlement with them, as they wish to close their books. WEST & BROWN.

Salisbury, Jan'y 12, 1826. 93

To the Heirs at Law of Jesse Spencer, dec'd. and all others concerned:

AT November term of Rowan county court, 1825, the nuncupative will of Jesse Spencer, dec'd. was filed in the Clerk's office of said county—said will having been duly established by reducing the same to writing, and having it proven within ten days after the death of said Jesse Spencer, before Jacob March, Esq. of said county. Notice is therefore hereby given to the heirs, &c. of the said Jesse Spencer, dec'd. that I shall apply to the worshipful court of said county of Rowan, at Feb'y. term, 1826, to have the aforesaid Will duly recorded and established.

NORMAN OWINGS.

January 3, 1826. 6t97

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall term, 1825; Catharine Goodman *vs.* Caleb Goodman: petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him and it will be heard exparte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4 3mt99

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions 1825. Daniel Heller, *adm'r*, *vs.* Henry Heller, and others; petition to sell the real estate of Daniel Heller, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Heller, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, successively until next court, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has, why the lands aforesaid should not be sold; or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte as to him.

Test; JNO. GILES, *Clk.*

Price adv. $3 25. 19wt97

The Muse.

[The following translation, by a gentleman of Rowan county, of a Greek Lyric, has been handed to us for publication in the Western Carolinian. The translation appears to possess no inconsiderable merit; but those who have read the verses in their original Greek, can better judge of this fact.] ED. CAR.

VERSION OF A GREEK LYRIC.

BY SOME ATTRIBUTED TO ANACREON.

"..... quas Orbes habuit protulit pacific." Ovid.

Jenny, of every grace possessed,
Adorned with every charm,
The fairest of her sex confessed,
Does every bosom warm.

To form an image of the fair,
With thousand beauties fraught,
Transcends the painter's nicest care,
The poet's noblest thought.

The sparkling lustre of her eye,
The pleasing dimpled smile,
Her teeth which may with ivory vie,
All hearts to love beguile.

Her cheeks fair Hebe's bloom excel,
Too dazzling to the sight,
And on her snow white bosom dwell,
Soft love and gay delight.

Where'er she comes with beauty crowned,
Improved by modest art,
She spreads diffusive joys around;
And glads each longing heart.

When to the ball the maid repairs,
With sweet engaging air,
And brightened lustre, she appears
Fairest were all are fair.

But when she joins the sprightly dance,
And treads the winding maze,
With awe the admiring youths advance,
And lost in transport, gaze.!

'Tis then, alas! Love's raging fires,
And beauty's force, we prove;
'Tis then she kindles fierce desires,
And melts our souls to love.

Thrice happy he with whom the maid
A willing partner moves,
What thrilling joys each sense pervade,
Whilst o'er her charms he roves.

But happiest he of human race,
Whom fate and she approve,
To favour with her soft embrace,
And Hymeneal love.

Would the kind gods for all my pain,
On me that bliss bestow;
(But oh the aspiring hope is vain,
Such joys I ne'er must know;)

Their goodness, how would I adore,
For such a blessing given;
No other boon I'd e'er implore,
Nor envy them their heaven. TYRO.

REAL PEACE OF MIND.

"What is the blooming tincture of the skin,
To peace of mind and harmony within?
What the bright sparkling of the finest eye,
To the soft soothing of a calm reply?
Can loveliness of form, or look, or air,
With loveliness of words or deeds compare?
No: those at first the unwary heart may gain;
But these, these only, can the heart retain."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON DOMESTIC HABITS.

A clever writer says, "If a man, after the business and fatigues of the day, could return to his house where his wife was engaged with domestic cares and an attention to her offspring, he must be a monster of savageness and stupidity, if he did not strongly feel the influence of her virtues, and if they did not convey a soft rapture to his heart."

I never knew a man who studied his wife's comfort, in truth, I never knew any amiable or domestic man, fond of frequenting clubs or taverns; and however a wife may conceal her displeasure, it must be always a matter of pain to her. It is such an useless expense, (not to say a word of its *sinfulness*,) such a worthless waste of time, such a sottish, gluttonous thing! A man leaves his comfortable fire-side, an amiable wife, and smiling babes, perhaps neglects business of consequence, he does what is contrary to the word of God and annoying to his wife, throws himself into the way of drinking, gambling, and a variety of temptations, squanders away money which most probably is wanted at home; and all for what? Just to pass an hour or two with a set of *bon vivants*; and then, with his head inebriated, his pockets lightened, and his heart certainly not benefitted by the company he has been in, he comes home: the foundation for discord, at all events for coldness, is laid; for however his wife may have gentleness and good sense enough to avoid clamour and scolding, she certainly cannot feel much love or estimation for a man, who seems to care so very little what she likes or dislikes.

But I will not suppose you addicted to drinking. This habit has become such an ungentlemanly vice, that what morality had failed to do, fashion has nearly effected. In respectable life, a drunkard now-a-days is nearly a phenomenon; and happy it is for the female world that such is the case! for the woman who has the misery to be chained to a drunken husband, in the emphatical language of Scripture, *has no joy*.

Much to be condemned is a married man, constantly rambling and wandering from his home for the purpose of passing away time. I really cannot understand what a husband, a father, and master of a house, can mean by the words, "passing away time." Surely, if he wants employment, his house and grounds will amply furnish him with it; and if he wishes for society, he will find in his wife, children, and books, the best society in the world. Such a man may be at a loss for *company*, but certainly not for *society*.

Few woman are insensible of tender treatment; and I believe the number of those is small indeed, who would not recompense it with the most grateful returns. They are naturally frank and affectionate; and in general, there is nothing but austerity of look and distance of behaviour, that can prevent those amiable qualities from being evinced on every occasion. There are, probably, but few men, who have not experienced, during the intervals of leisure and reflection, a conviction of this truth. In the hour of absence and of solitude, who has not felt his heart cleaving to the wife of his bosom? who has not been, at some seasons, deeply impressed with a sense of her amiable disposition and demeanour, of her unwearied endeavours to promote and perpetuate his happiness, and of its being his indispensable duty to shew, by the most unequivocal expressions of attachment and of tenderness, his full approbation of her assiduity and faithfulness?

When absent, let your letters to your wife be warm and affectionate. A woman's heart is peculiarly formed for tenderness; and every expression of endearment from the man she loves, is flattering and pleasing to her. With pride and pleasure, does she dwell on each assurance of his affection: and, surely, it is a cold, unmanly thing, to deprive her virtuous heart of such a cheap and easy mode of gratifying it.

I really think a husband, whenever he goes from home, should always endeavour, if possible, to bring back some little present to his wife. If ever so trifling or valueless, still the attention gratifies her; and to call forth a smile of good humour, should be always a matter of importance.

Every one who knows any thing of the human mind, agrees in acknowledging the power of *trifles*, in imparting either pain or pleasure. One of our best writers, speaking on this subject, introduces the following sweet lines:

"Since trifles make the sum of human things,
And half our misery, from those trifles springs,
Oh! let the ungentle spirit learn from thence,
A *small* unkindness is a *great* offence.
To give rich gifts, perhaps we wish in vain,
But all may shun the guilt of giving pain."

Among the medical plants raised in England, as farm crops, are peppermint, rhubarb, poppies, liquorice, camomile, saffron, lavender, coriander, &c. In the county of Derby, there are 200 acres of camomile. In Winslow, two persons cultivated 12 acres of poppies, in 1823, from which they obtained 196 pounds of opium.

[*Hampshire Gazette.*

In digging into the ruins of Herculaneum, several bags of Beans were found, answering exactly to our kidney beans, D. Lawson planted some of them at Chelsea, in England, and notwithstanding they had been apparently dead for so many centuries, they vegetated and produced a crop. This is a most wonderful instance of the powers of vegetation.

If you want enemies, excel others; if you want friends, let others excel you. There is a diabolical trio existing in the *natural* man, implacable, inextinguishable, co-operative, and consentaneous, Pride, Envy, and Hate. Pride, that makes us fancy we deserve all the goods that others possess; Envy, that some should be admired, while we are overlooked; and Hate, because all that is bestowed on others, diminishes the sum that we think due to ourselves.

In England, the Hydrophobia is said to have been cured by Galvanism.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

THE HUSBANDMAN IN WINTER.

He sealeth up the hand of every man; that all may know his work.—Job xxxvii. 7.

This passage relates to the winter, when men cannot pursue, as ordinarily, their business in cultivating the earth, which becomes bound with ice, as with iron, or sealed against the hand of man. This sealing of the earth, or the hand, affords the husbandman an excellent opportunity for improvement. The winter is a season of leisure. How short the day for performing labor! How long the evening and night for rest! How convenient the evening for reading, for study, for religious and moral improvement. Several hours may be devoted by the husbandman to instructing his family, gaining information, examining the state of his affairs, laying his plans for future business, occasionally holding intercourse with friends and neighbors, and the like. He may meditate on the works of God, his providence, his government of the world, especially on the wonders of the passing season. The power and majesty of God are suggested by the howling wind, the mighty cold, the impassable snows, the strong fetters of ice. The wisdom and goodness of God are seen in the arrangement of the seasons, in the provision made for the support and comfort of this dreary season by the productions of the preceding, in the comfort of our dwellings, in the various methods of mitigating the severity of the season. This work forces itself on our reflection. We are invited by many circumstances to meditation.—What vast improvement may be made, if our minds are half as active as our bodies are, when we venture from our shelter.

FROM THE BOSTON COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VAIN CURIOSITY.

Curiosity is, of itself, a useful spring of knowledge, but it may become unlawful, when we desire to know what cannot be known, or what is not necessary for us to know. Be cautious of indulging a vain curiosity, and that, as to a variety of subjects—and especially concerning the affairs of others. Study to be quiet, and do your own business.

We ought certainly to help others as much as we can—relationship, circumstances, our own interest, and duty, all require this—but to invade another man's office, to pry into his affairs, to pass our opinion without being called upon, to attempt to influence, controul, or teach them, or to talk continually about them, is highly reprehensible—and we may say to such, as one in ancient time did, "Why, (said he, to one who, seeing him carrying a covered basket, and asking him what was in it)—why dost thou seek to know, when thou seest it covered, that thou mayest not know?" Watch, then, against this spirit of curiosity.

How much more edifying and satisfactory is it, to mind our own business, than to lose our time in inquiring about the affairs of others!—The inquisitive will always be abroad surveying others, never at home looking at himself!—what this man has, how another man lives, which way this person will take, what mode another adopts, and a thousand such questions, which so occupy and fill the mind, as to leave no room for things of greater importance. Alas! what pride, envy, forwardness and jealousy, are at the bottom of all this, and how often does it end in misrepresentation, discord and trouble! Have we not all enough to do at home? Have we not a thousand questions to ask ourselves rather than others? What! are our concerns so little as to need no attention? Can we throw away time by wholesale in busying ourselves about others, and reserve none for our own interests? Let us be ashamed of such conduct—let us be severe upon ourselves—mind our own work and leave our neighbors to mind theirs! A. B.

MOONSHINE.

If an animal, fresh killed, be exposed to the full effulgence of the moon, it will in a few hours, become a mass of corruption; whilst another animal, not exposed to such influence, and only a few feet distance, will not be in the slightest manner affected. Fruits also, when exposed to the moonshine, have been known to ripen much more readily than those which have not; and plants shut out from the sun's rays, and from light, and consequently bleached, have been observed to assume their natural appearance if exposed to the rays of a full moon. In South America, trees cut at the full moon split almost immediately, as if torn asunder by some great external force. All these are remarkable and well established facts, but have never, as yet, been accounted for.

A PASTE BOARD MAN.

The following description of a Merry-Andrew (one Mazurier, a Frenchman) who has recently appeared on the boards of Drury Lane, and which we have copied from a late number of the British Press, is such a caricature of poor human nature, that we have deemed it sufficiently *out of the way*, to give it publicity:

Petersburg Repub.

"Conceive, (says the Press) a paste-board Harlequin, such as we make for children, only five feet eight inches in height, endued with vitality, and instead of being hung together, a thing of threads, shreds and patches, possessing the thews, sinews, and proportions of a man of flesh and blood! Do this and you have a faint idea of M. Mazurier. He has the activity of a paste-board figure, in the person of a man of mortal mould, and flings about his legs and arms as if they did not belong to him. He thrusts himself into all sorts of impossible attitudes; each step that he takes, is in the teeth of the whole system of gravitation, and every moment a miracle! Talk of the laws which govern muscular action—he laughs them to scorn! and one can only accounts for his motions and positions, by supposing his spine an elephant's trunk, his marrow to consist of mercury, and his kneepans formed of two invisible hinges! It is as though an Egyptian mummy could grow immortal in motion, or a skeleton, freed from the gross incumbrances of flesh and blood, retained animation and activity, and out of very lightness, had leaped out of its skin. M. Mazurier is a physical problem, and a puzzle to the anatomists. Galvanism itself can produce no such motion as he appears spontaneously to exercise. He possesses suppleness enough for a courtier or a weathercock; a magnetic pivot, or a minister of state! With him, all is by contraries—Do other people walk on their feet? He can do so too for his amusement—but he thanks you, and prefers standing on his head, for ordinary use. He throws his eye-brows into the pit of his stomach, and when he wants a pinch of snuff, thrusts his foot into his breeches pocket. He falls down, as if never to rise again, and appears broken to pieces, but he quickly revives. He beats *le diable boiteux* at dancing on two sticks; and if he has not acquired the secret of perpetual motion, seems to have acquired the *primum mobile* in his own person."

"During the revolutionary war, when affairs were very gloomy, and there was some dissatisfaction with Gen. Washington, a project is said to have been on foot to invite the Duke of Brunswick, or Prince Henry, over, *to take command of our armies*—not to *fill a throne*. This was in 1777-8, when Mr. R. King was a student of law in Massachusetts. In order to accommodate this story to present purposes its date is advanced to 1786, its purport is distorted, and Mr. K. is made a member of the Congress of 1786 of which he was not a member, though he was in the next Congress, and without regard to dates, facts, or probabilities, he is boldly charged with having attempted to place a German Prince, aged about 74 years, ignorant alike of our language, habits, and laws, upon a throne, in these states, then newly emancipated from royal sway. Folly and falsehood can go no further."

Reasons why Medical Students OUGHT to study three years.

The first year, a student of medicine possesses great knowledge. He will converse most scientifically on all branches of the art, take up an artery, reduce a luxation; give you a lecture on the pathology, and most effectual treatment of yellow fever, and show you by the most conclusive argument, that old masters are fools in the science. Our sage aunts and grandmothers listen to his disquisitions on the nature, preventives and cure, of diseases, with uplifted hands, and as he leaves the house, exclaim—"Astonishing young man!"

The second year he begins to discover that he knows too much, otherwise nothing at all, and sets himself about clearing out the rubbish that he had accumulated in the chambers of his brain, during the year of *wisdom*; and, by the commencement of

The third year, he is prepared for the reception of, and in the course of it acquires, the genuine knowledge and principles of a physician.

NEW FASHIONS.

Revell & Templeton, *Tailors,*

AGAIN offer their services to their friends and public at large; and do hope, by practical attention to business, still to merit an equal share of encouragement.

We have just received, by drafts, figures, &c. the latest Philadelphia fashions; which we are inclined to believe will be quite pleasing to the major part of the dressy community. In addition to which, we have had a favourable opportunity of examining several suites of clothes completed in the most celebrated shops in New-York. We feel no hesitancy in asserting, that our work possesses an equal share of taste and durability with any we have seen.

Country produce will be received in payment of work done in this shop, at the prevailing price, in case we should not be supplied at the time.

Revell and Templeton, tender their grateful thanks to all those who have extended their patronage to them, and hope their favours may be continued.

As our plan is to close our books at the end of every year, and the expiration of the first year being close at hand, we politely invite all those who have had work done in this year, to come forward, if convenient and close their accounts against the 10th January next.

Salisbury, Dec. 8th, 1825. 88

Gig & Coach Making Shop.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends, and the public at large, that he has established himself a few doors east of Mr. William H. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, on Main street, Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line of business.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for that liberal portion of public patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by continuing in the above business, to reap a liberal share with the rest of his friends.

A Journeyman is wanted at the above business; liberal wages will be given to one who is well skilled in Pannel work, and is inclined to be sober. CYRUS W. WEST.

Salisbury, Jan'y. 12, 1826. 93

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *Houses and Lots* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of *Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy. 67

July 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

Estate of M. Pinkston, sen.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Meshack Pinkston, sen. dec. are notified to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. The executors are desirous of closing their administration as soon as possible; therefore all persons concerned would do well to pay immediate attention to this notice.

JESSE PINKSTON, } *Ex'rs.*
MESHACK PINKSTON, }

Dec. 30, 1825. 92

Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, *adm'r.*

Nov. 21, 1825. 92

Clock and Watch Making.

THE public are respectfully informed, that *Samuel Scott*, Clock and Watch Maker, has commenced the above business, in its various branches, next door to the post office, Main street, Concord; where all orders in the line of his business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to without delay.

The subscriber has for sale, an assortment of *Watches, Jewelry*, and *Silver-ware*; consisting of second hand and plain silver Watches, gold and gilt seals and keys, fine gold slides and rings, polished steel, common and ribband chains, steel keys, finger rings, breast-pins, silver pencil cases, thimbles, &c.

SAM'L. SCOTT.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Time-pieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time. Silver Spoons made to order, &c. S. S.

Concord, Dec. 6th, 1825. 89tf

Lost Pocket Book.

AN old red morocco pocket-book has been left with the editor of this paper, to deliver to the owner, whomsoever he may be, on payment of the charge of advertising. It contains some papers of value to the owner.

January 9, 1826. 92

LOST,

ON the 8th Dec. last, a pair of saddle-bags, containing a theodolite, made by Henry Gregory, near the India-house, London. Any person finding them, and giving notice, or sending them to the Post-Office, will be entitled to four dollars reward. 3t95

Salisbury, Jan. 9, 1826.

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 24. 1824. 43

Entry takers' warrants,

For sale at this Office.